

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4802. 號三十月一十年八十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

日九十月十年寅戊

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GORCH, 30, Cornhill. BATES, HERBY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—MACAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Suvaia, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,200,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—F. D. SASSON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
E. R. BEILHUIS, Esq. ADAM LING, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES of Interest allowed on Deposits.
At 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, July 1, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I. and II. A to Z, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 404. By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALKER, Shanghai.
Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.
Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.
LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.

Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.

American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS.

California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.

REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN. Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING. PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROUSER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.

CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS. TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOS.

HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks. MALT. HOPS.

CAUSTIC SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID. CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE DUE DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE.

In Good Condition, at the following Greatly Reduced Prices.
Per Case 1 Doz. Quarts, \$13.
" " 2 " Pints, \$14.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, November 13, 1878. del3

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs BIRLEY & Co. to sell by Public Auction, by Order of the Mortgagees, on or about the 20th JANUARY, 1879, the 1st Class IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP "AMERICA," of 563 Tons Net Register, Built in 1873 by Messrs J. and R. SWAN, of Dumbarton, and Engine by Messrs. Top and McGREGOR, of Glasgow, with Compound Vertical Direct Acting Surface-Condensing Engines of 90 Horse-Power (nominal), working up to 450 H.-P. effectual; Consumption of Coal (Cardiff), about 8 Tons; Speed, about 8 Knots; Capacity of Bunkers, 180 Tons; Diameter of Cylinders, 25 and 48 inches; Boiler Multitubular; Length 210 feet 8 in.; Breadth, extreme, 26 feet 7 in.; Depth of Hold, Tonnage Deck to Ceiling, 20 feet 9 in.; Spar Deck, Deck to Deck, 6 feet 7 in.; Draft, light, 9 feet; loaded, 17 feet; D. W. Capacity, including Bunkers, 1,100 Tons, or 16,500 Piculs exclusive of Bunkers; Class, Lloyd's 90 A1; Water Ballast; Tween Decks laid; 8 Steam Winches, and HARTFIELD'S Patent Windlass; Saloon amidships for 10 Cabin Passengers and Cabin aft for 8. Bunkers refitted in Hongkong in June, and the Hull and Machinery now in first class order.

Spars Engine Gear and Coal to be sold SEPARATELY.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs BIRLEY & Co., or the Auctioneers, where Inventory and Plan of the Vessel can be seen.

TERMS OF SALE.—Half Cash on fall of the hammer. The Balance on completion of Transfer, expenses of which are to be borne by the Purchaser. The Ship and Inventory, with all faults and errors of description, to be at the Purchaser's risk at fall of the hammer.

HUGHES & LEGGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. del3

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.
BASS'S DRAUGHT ALE, in Splendid Condition.
PARAGUA'S HAVANA CIGARS.
LADIES' GARDENING TOOLS.
ELECTRO-PLATED READING LAMPS.
MARK TWAIN'S SCRAP BOOK.
Novellers in Meerschaum PIPES & CIGAR TUBES.
POCKET KNIVES.
THE NEW CHAMPAGNE TAP.
SWIMMING BELTS AND AIR CUSHIONS.
CHABLIS in Bouteilles.
TWEEDS, in Suit or Trouser Lengths.
FRIES, for Ulsters.
WINTER SOCKS & UNDERSHIRTS, Newest Patterns.
CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, Latest Edition.
KEILOR'S DUNDEE MARMALADE.
KEITH JOHNSTON'S LATEST ATLAS.
DICTIONARIES & WORKS OF REFERENCE.
TODDY KETTLES.

SPECIAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
SADDLERY.
SCARVES AND TIES, Newest Patterns.
GRAMMARS AND SCHOOL BOOKS.
NEW SEASON'S APPLES.
THE NEWEST NOVELS.
RED HEART RUM.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
SPORTING GEAR, of all Descriptions.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, October 18, 1878.

Intimations.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, B. E. ADMIRAL ALFRED P. RYDER, AND TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

THE Spacious Premises being built especially for the production of Portraiture and fitted up so as to command the best light throughout all the Hours of the Day is Open from 8 o'clock a.m. until 5 o'clock p.m., under the personal Management of D. K. GRIFFITH, who has introduced all the latest novelties.

ENLARGEMENTS.

AND REDUCTIONS.

In a Superior Style at Moderate Charges.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite The Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

HUTCHINGS.

begs to announce to the Community of Hongkong that he will be able to supply BEEF, MUTTON, &c., from 1st October, and trusts that they may grant him their support.
SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite the Cathedral.
Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

CON arreglo al pliego de Condiciones que se halla de manifiesto en este Consulado y en el Aviso de Guerra Español "MARQUES DEL DUERO" hasta las 11 de la mañana del 29 del actual; se saca a pública licitación la LIMPIEZA DE LOS FONDOS DE DICHO BUQUE, LA CONSTRUCCION DE UN BOTE, para el mismo y otras REPARACIONES.
Dicho Acto tendrá lugar en la Cancillería de este Consulado a las 12 en punto del referido día 29 y hasta media hora antes se admitirán las proposiciones que se presenten, las cuales han de estar arregladas al modelo que al final del pliego de condiciones se copia.
Hongkong, 18 de Noviembre de 1878.
El Consal Interino, JOSE VELEZ.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 95.
CHINA SEA.
RIVER MIN—FOOCHOW DISTRICT.
"Aymar" Buoy.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th October, a RED and BLACK CHERISHED BUOY, 6 feet in diameter, surmounted by a Black Diamond-Shaped OAGE, was moved in 11 fathoms L.W. 800 feet E.N.E. of the East End of the Reef known as the "Benjamin Aymar Rock," which is situated near the North Channel entrance to the Foochow River. The name "Aymar" is painted on the Buoy in White.

The following are the Magnetic bearings from the Reef given by Captain R. H. NAYLOR, R.N., commanding H. M. S. "Voyager" Vessel No. 2000.

Chang-shi Peak, bears N. 68° E. 8. 37° E.
Middle Dog Lighthouse, " 8. 50° E.
Sea Dog Summit, " 8. 50° E.
Sea Cat, " 8. 71° E.

See Admiralty Charts Nos. 1292, 1761 and 2400.

By order of the Inspector General of Customs,
GERALD E. WELLESLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Imperial Maritime Customs, Engineers' Office, Shanghai, Nov. 9, 1878. no26

Intimations.

MOORE & Co., "VARIETY STORE,"

NEWS AGENTS and TOBACCONISTS.
No. 42, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Cheap Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch.

MEYER & Co., Proprietors.

Hongkong, August 28, 1878. no28

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "YESSO," Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1878. no24

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "PETRO," Commandant PASQUIN, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE," Commandant DE GIARD, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

L. HENNEQUIN, Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Chartered Steamship "MROA," Captain MORNE, due here about the 18th instant, will be despatched as above early in December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. (Calling off the usual Coast Ports, and taking through Cargo and Passengers to New Zealand.)

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "MENMUIR," (expected about the 18th instant), will be despatched as above on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR HAMBURG. The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Swedish Bark "ALMA," O. OHLSSON, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878.

FOR MELBOURNE & DUNEDIN (N.Z.) The British Bark "HOTSPUR," Capt. SHAW, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, November 11, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient inducement offers.) The 41 British Ship "COMMISSARY," A. MORRISON, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 British Bark "GLAMIS," Captain ROLLO, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878. no26

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Bark "LIZBIE PERRY," Captain FITMAN, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 17, 1878.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 German Bark "NIAGARA," PAULSEN, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, November 2, 1878.

FOR CALLAO.

The British Bark "LORD MACAULAY," MONKMAN, Master, having a large portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1878.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Ship "MARY FRASER," DEXTER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "SIR CHARLES NAPIER," GEO. FRENCH, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, September 14, 1878.

FOR HAMBURG.

The 3/3 L. 1. 1. American Bark "DIRIGO," STAPLES, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 30, 1878.

Entertainments.

GARRISON THEATRE.

THE BAND AMATEURS OF HER MAJESTY'S 74th HIGHLANDERS will, by kind permission of Colonel Jago, give a

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE

ON

MONDAY EVENING, the 25th instant.

The Performance will commence with a Comedy, in Two Acts, by PELHAM HARDWICK, Esq., Entitled:

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."

To conclude with a Farcical Extravaganza, in One Act, by Messrs BROUEN and HALLIDAY, Entitled:

"THE COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST."

Doors Open at 8.30; Curtain to rise at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: Reserved Seats, 1 DOLLAR. Front Seats, 50 CENTS. Back Seats, 25 CENTS.

Tickets may be obtained from D. WISHART, Band Sergeant, Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1878. no26

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE OPERA SEASON BEING FINISHED,

MR. JOHN ROLLINGS BEGS to announce that he will take his FAREWELL BENEFIT

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, November 26th, 1878.

On which occasion will be produced BENARDIOT'S ROMANTIC OPERA

"THE LILY OF KILLARNEY,"

In Four Acts, With all its Startling Effects.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA
POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
Also,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS,
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1878, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AMAZON*, Commandant DUBREUIL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Orgo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 27th November, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. no28

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PARCEL TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878. de8

Notices of Firms.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date until further notice, Mr L. HENNEQUIN will assume the Management of the Company's Office at this Port.

H. DE POUËY,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 1, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHART in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878. de13

NOTICE.

MR NG MEI KUM otherwise called NG HOK MUN is admitted a Partner in our Firm from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,

No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr NG SIN FOO otherwise called NG HOK SEE in our Firm CEASED from the 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEE, HOP KEE HONG,

No. 9 & 11, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, September 30, 1878. de30

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Underigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Underigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr LEONG YOK CHAN, a Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Argyll* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Underigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 o'clock To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 18, 1878. no25

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Underigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,

Actg. Agent.

Ex "Anadyr."

AHH (in diamond) No. 2, Order, 2 cases

TJ (underneath) Woolens, from London.

KJ (in diamond) No. 71, Order, 1 case

AMC (underneath) Haberdashery, from London.

KJ (in diamond) No. 71/2, Order, 2 cases

TJ (underneath) Woolens, from London.

M F, No. 381/2, Mr W. R. Mansfield, 2

cases Wine, from Marseilles.

M F, No. 383/5, Mr W. R. Mansfield, 3

cases Cognac, from Marseilles.

T H, Tan Sive, 4 pkgs. Metal, from Bata-

via.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. ANADYR.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Anadyr*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-day, the 15th Inst., at 5 p.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after FRIDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

L. HENNEQUIN,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, November 15, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the

"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 2.—VOL. VII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-ming, the Critic-Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung, the Idol Kwok Shing Wang.

Geographical Notes on the Provinces of Kiangsi.

Stray Notes on Chinese Reader's Manual.

Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of History.

Translations of Chinese School-books.

The Ballads of the Shi-king.

The Pekingese Ju-shing.

Notes on Chinese Grammar.

Jottings from the Book of Rites.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Devices for Keeping Time.

Modes of Consulting the Oracles.

Chinese Bank Notes.

The Mammoth.

The Emperor Styled "Brother of the Sun and Moon."

The K'4-lin.

A Remarkably Tame Bird.

Legends on Scorpions and Chinaware.

The Portuguese Sovereignty over Macao.

Breeding Pearls.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, November 9, 1878.

INSURANCES.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £8,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

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JAS. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

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OLYPHANT & Co.,
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FIRST FLOOR and BASEMENT of No. 2, Praya East, either separately, or together, as required, with immediate possession.

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SIX SPACIOUS ROOMS, with Corridors and Out-houses in the DWELLING HOUSE, to the Eastward of the Pier at Wanchai. These may be had in Apartments of Two or Three Rooms to suit convenience. Fine spacious Verandah looking on the Harbour. Immediate Possession.

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&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Slog Chuen Native Post Office, Loen Hing Street; Ohn Hing Low Hotel, Loen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, (Homan) Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Chooing, Homan Street;—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yui Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Ohn Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Yokohama.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Singapore.—Wohang Hong.

Penang.—Ting Kae Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Yong Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Yokohama.—Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies, others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentes are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case:—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINT

absolute fear need accompany them. The last distinct shock felt in this Colony occurred shortly after 9 a.m. on the 23rd of June 1874; but the tremulous visitor of this morning was apparently the most severe shock ever experienced in Hongkong. In 1874, we find that all the conventional accompaniments of a *bona fide* earthquake were present. The *China Mail* of June 23, 1874, says:—"At about half-past one o'clock this morning, the sky became overcast and in a very short time a heavy fall of rain began, which continued with but slight intermissions, until about 6 o'clock when a short lull occurred. At about 6.30, it began to rain again, and those who were awake and stirring noticed that suddenly the entire heavens were illuminated by a bright and vivid flash of lightning. The flash was unaccompanied by thunder, but was followed by as severe a fall of rain as has been experienced for some time. Rain ceased at 9, and a cool day was looked for, when, at exactly 20 minutes before 9 o'clock, a slight shock of earthquake of about one-half a second's duration, followed within a couple of seconds by a second shock, stronger and of nearly three and a quarter seconds duration, shook Victoria and suburbs, in fact the entire island." The same cannot be said on this occasion, partly on account of the fact that we are now enjoying the finest November weather, and partly because nearly all respectable people were at the early hour named this morning fully occupied in sleeping the sleep of the just. One or two experiences related to us, however, will serve to show the extent of this natural phenomenon, the counter-part of which will doubtless prove to be some terrible disaster in Manila or Formosa. The shocks seem to have been felt more severely on the lower levels than in the houses up the Hill; and while those in the upper terraces sallied forth after breakfast for an explanation of the strange noises and unusual commotions, residents in the lower roads seem to have had little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that they were "doing" an earthquake experience of a very marked kind. In one case the effect up the Hill was simply to disturb the occupants, and by the violent shaking of a door, puzzle the inmates. In another a pet bird was discovered fluttering about in a very perturbed state, and thieves or the perambulations of the hot-nailed "night watch" were credited with the unusual disturbance. On the lower levels, several residents were rudely shaken out of their slumbers by the first shock, which seems to have been "short, sharp and decisive" as a preparation for the next. Then the character of the second sensation—that of oscillation, gentle and undulating, as contrasted with the first shock—is universally described as very marked, in its emphatic effect upon the laws of gravitation. One saw his walls actually sway to and fro, and wondered which door he could most readily escape from; another fancied that the stability of the world had come to an end with the present administration in Hongkong; and yet another, of a more practical turn of mind, cast his eyes on the ceiling and speculated which particular piece was to give way first before the grand crash came. As will be readily understood, however, the whole tremulation did not last many seconds; and Mother Earth had recovered her accustomed steadiness ere any of the above ideas had taken definite form. Fortunately a gentleman of our acquaintance happened to be awake reading when the earthquake occurred, and he has given us what may be termed a circumstantial account under very favourable conditions. He was sitting reading, when he sustained a sharp shock, which had no sooner conveyed to his mind the impression that it was subterranean, than the second shock swayed him backwards and forwards in his chair as if he had been at sea. There were four or five oscillations during the second shock, and they proceeded from N.E. to S.W. His lamp swung as if it had been on board ship, and the rings of his bed-curtains flaked as if a strong wind were blowing upon them. This occurred as nearly as possible at 3.13 a.m., and with minor variations in detail, it pretty nearly describes the sensation which must have been experienced on all the lower levels of the town.

We have not heard any description of the effect, if any, which was caused on the water in the Harbour; but while we write the following has arrived from a trustworthy and accurate correspondent in Canton:—"Just a line. We have had a shock of earthquake here this morning (Saturday). At about 8.15 a.m., my wife awakened me suddenly, and I became conscious of a swinging movement about my bed which continued for more than a minute. It seems to have awakened my wife, so that how long the shock continued I am unable to say. I might mention that the oscillations (for the sensation was more of that character than a shock) were in the direction of East and West. My observations have been verified by Dr J. Chalmers and Mr. T. Sampson, and they may be worth a note in the *China Mail*, as

perhaps something similar may have occurred in Hongkong. Perhaps this will form material for a note to-day." So it is noted accordingly, and it is noteworthy that, at almost exactly the same time as in Hongkong, the shock was felt in Canton, though the duration of the oscillations may be somewhat overstated.

SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. (Before Acting Chief Justice Snowdon.) November 23, 1878.

The following gentlemen were empanelled as a Jury:—Messrs J. Noble, T. W. Sewal, G. Tauler, J. M. Ferras, H. M. Baston, M. Penguin and P. Pladgo.

Mr Ng Choy again acted for the Attorney General.

REGINA V. WONG ALUM, — LARCENY.

The prisoner, who was charged with stealing \$17.30 from the person of one Ohun Asing, was again brought up. He called two witnesses for his defence, but the Jury found him guilty, and he was sent to 6 months' hard labour.

The following prisoners were then brought up for sentence:—

Li Atsun, found guilty of stealing an earring from the person of a woman and larceny her ear, was sent to 9 months' hard labour. His Lordship remarked that formerly this sort of offence was punished by flogging, and that if any cases of the same sort ever came before him again he should order the culprit to be flogged.

Kwok Akow, also found guilty of stealing earrings from the person, 9 months' hard labour.

Chan Aluk, convicted of stealing two jackets and other articles from a dwelling house, was sent to 5 years' penal servitude. He had three previous convictions, against him, the last being 2 years' hard labour for a similar offence. He had only been four days' out of gaol when he committed this offence. His Lordship, in sentencing him to 5 years' penal servitude, said it would be useless to give him a light sentence.

Wong Achoy, convicted of receiving a pair of earrings, well knowing them to be stolen, was sent to 9 months' hard labour. His Lordship told him that the receiver was nearly as bad as the thief.

This concluded the Sessions, with the exception of Newman's case, which will be taken before a special Jury, on Tuesday, the 3rd December.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before His Honor Mr Justice Russell.) 23rd Nov., 1878.

Do Lille v. Fairclough and Vernon, \$185. — This was a claim to recover \$185 alleged to have been paid on behalf of the defendants. The case had been adjourned from yesterday. Mr Sharp appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr Denny for the first defendant. Mr H. Vernon appeared to meet the claim in person.

The evidence of Mr McCallum was taken, and he totally repudiated any liability to the plaintiff. The evidence of the plaintiff having been read over to Mr Vernon, who was too ill to attend yesterday, he stated his defence to the action. He acknowledged his indebtedness of part of the amount to Mr de Lille, but disclaimed the right of Mr de Lille to pay it. At the same time he said, Mr de Lille had paid it, and it mattered little to him whether he paid Mr de Lille or Mr de Lille. He considered it was an insult, he said, for Mr de Lille to pay this account without his sanction. He (de Lille) had a little money and wanted to be King. He (Mr Vernon) had no money and was a pauper, and did not know how he should defend the action if Mr de Lille were to sue him for the amount, but he believed Mr de Lille to be an honorable man, who would not apply twice for payment. Mr Vernon went on to say that he was quite agreeable to pay what he considered his portion of the amount, viz., \$35, and judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff for this amount.

With regard to the claim against Mr Fairclough, His Lordship said he must non-suit the plaintiff; it was entirely a debt of honour, but there was no doubt whatever but that the money had been paid. At the same time no one had a right to pay an account for a person without his permission, and then sue for the amount, as would not allow costs.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Wong Yon Nua and Tang Sik Ling, trading as Yee On, appeared to pass their final examination, and were ordered to come up on the 10th Dec. for their discharge.

IN PROBATE.

In re the estate of Lo Mui. — Mr Wotton applied for probate on behalf of Mr Ho Anui, which was granted.

THE WU-SHUI-SHAN OUTRAGE.

THE REV. R. WOLFE'S REPLY TO "FAIRPLAY'S" PAMPHLET.

To the Editor of *The Poochow Herald*, Poochow, Nov. 14, 1878.

DEAR SIR, — May I beg the favour of a space in your columns for some remarks on a pamphlet entitled "The Wu-shih-shan Affair Impartially Considered," &c., &c., by "Fair Play." More especially with reference to the "statement" made therein by Mr Ho Aloy concerning the outrage of the 30th of August. "Fair Play" finds fault with the report of the proceedings connected with the outrage that appeared in the *Poochow Herald*, and describes it as being "so full of inaccuracies and exaggerations that it cannot be relied upon," and with a view, apparently to correct these inaccuracies and exaggerations, he says

he "cannot do better than append the statement of an eye-witness," viz., Mr Ho Aloy. Now, I would remark in the first place that the report of the proceedings that appeared in the *Poochow Herald*, was given by one who was an eyewitness of all that took place in connection with the riot and outrage, and is confirmed by another eyewitness, both of whom, to say the least, had ample opportunities as Mr Ho Aloy had of observing what really took place, and were quite as capable of reporting truthfully and accurately thereon. In the second place, Mr Ho Aloy was not an eyewitness of all the circumstances connected with the outrage in question. With these remarks I should be quite content to dismiss all further notice of Mr Ho Aloy's "statement" were it not that, if its specious misrepresentations were allowed to go without contradiction, some, I fear, who are not fully acquainted with the real facts of the case might be led astray by his "statement." On the day of the outrage, after some conversation with me in Mr Stewart's house, about a report that I had heard had been circulated in Poochow, to the effect that certain mandarins had openly said that, as a matter of course they would tell lies and sacrifice truth whenever it suited their interests to do so, Mr Ho Aloy seemed to assent to this doctrine and said, when truth interferes with my interest truth must give way and perhaps honour too, and that when he was young he had never been taught the sinfulness of a lie, or something to that effect. This doctrine, I fear, has very considerably influenced Mr Ho Aloy's "statement," published in the "Wu-shih-shan Affair Impartially Considered," and may account, to some extent, for the many inaccuracies, misstatements, and misrepresentations which crowd this precious little volume from beginning to end. It would require a larger paper, Mr Editor, than you could afford me to expose all these misrepresentations. I shall content myself with pointing out a few of them.

1.—In his "statement," Mr Ho Aloy omits all notice of the crowd of half-dressed savage looking ruffians, who accompanied the mandarins into Mr Stewart's house. In page 13, however, though he seems to struggle hard to hide this fact, he is forced to admit, after a fashion, that other troublesome characters, besides the official attendants, and the dozen directors of the temple, were present in the house, and gave the Magistrate, he says, considerable difficulty.

2.—It is untrue that "Mr Wolfe on hearing the name of Lin Yen Lin, instantly became greatly excited." It is equally untrue that I indulged in the language attributed to me in page 11 of the statement, in reference to Lin Yen Lin. I was not even aware of his presence in the house, nor was he seen in the house either by Mr Stewart or myself; I did not hear his name mentioned till we were leaving the house, when at Mr Fraser's request that the trustees might attend, Mr Ho Aloy asked one of the Chinese present, to send to the temple for Mr Lin. On the way through the garden Mr Ho Aloy asked me if Mr Lin were known to me; I said "Yes; he is not a man with a pockmarked face." This is all the foundation Mr Ho Aloy had for his fabrication on page 11, that I had used abusive language towards Lin Yen Lin. I have expressed on several occasions, both to Mr Ho Aloy and others, my firm conviction that Lin Yen Lin was at the bottom of all this trouble. Hundreds besides myself are under the same conviction, and I have reason to believe that the authorities themselves are aware that he is a dangerous and turbulent character.

3.—It is untrue that "Mr Wolfe enquired who were the persons standing in the hall, and that on hearing Lin Yen Lin was amongst them immediately left the room" (p. 11). I went out, as the crowd continued to rush into the house, and attempted to close the hall door and called to Mr Stewart's servants to shut the outer door, so as to prevent others rushing in. On this, I was attacked by the mob in the house, and assaulted as was correctly reported in the *Poochow Herald*. Mr Stewart's servants were also threatened when they attempted to close the doors.

4.—It is most untrue that I pushed the people about, "attempting to clear them out of the house." The mob who accompanied Mr Ho Aloy and the Mandarins into the house, were watching for the slightest excuse to attack any of us. This was seen when I attempted to shut the door, also, later in the day, when H. M. Consul made some efforts to prevent them breaking in through the door and venting, several of the ruffians rushed at him, and would have struck him, had not his own servants promptly protected him.

5.—It is untrue (page 12) that Mr Stewart "was not molested at all"; he was attacked and struck while attempting to prevent the mob breaking in to the Girls' School.

6.—It is untrue that the Magistrate made any serious attempts to clear the house and compound of the rioters. Mr Fraser frequently urged them to do so, and it is true that they refused, on the plea that they were powerless. It was patent that the mob was there with the approbation of the Mandarins, and that it was intended by them to intimidate Mr Stewart and myself. The mob seemed well aware of this.

7.—It is untrue that I made a contradictory statement as to the nature of the assault made on me, and that I was reminded of the same by Mr Ho Aloy.

8.—It is untrue that the Prefect had dispersed the mob at 12 o'clock, as stated by Mr Ho Aloy (page 13). The Chinese consular interpreter, earnestly requested me to persuade Mr Fraser not to inspect the land under these circumstances, but to return at once to Nantai, and that mischief was intended. The Prefect and the other officers were most anxious that the examination should take place, at once, and the Prefect did, I believe, about 12 o'clock enter the room and ask Mr Fraser to inspect the land, stating that the crowd was dispersing.

9.—It is untrue (page 13) that I made an attempt to turn any of the directors of the temple out of the hall.

10.—It is untrue that the "whole discussion was carried on in a peaceable manner" (page 14). The place was surrounded by the mob yelling and throwing stones; not a few grains of sand like the size of a pea as Mr Ho Aloy so very characteristically puts it. And I declare that the account given in the *Poochow Herald* of the 8th of September with reference to the examination is entirely correct. "Fair Play" does not seem to concur with this part of Mr Ho Aloy's statement, for he says (page 17) "there was every probability that the

inspection might have come off in a quiet and orderly manner but for the interference, on the part of Mr Wolfe." Mr Ho Aloy declares that the "whole discussion was carried on in a peaceable manner." It would be a long and tedious task to go through every line of this statement and separate the grain of truth, here and there in it, from the large amount of untruth, and misstatement by which it is surrounded, and with which it is cunningly and plausibly blended and intermixed.

11.—It is untrue that I said "no boundary was mentioned in the agreement I could claim more ground if I chose, and even have built houses as far down as the foot of the hill." I never thought, or gave expression to such a statement. It is a barefaced untruth.

12.—It is untrue that I said "I could at a moment's notice obtain through the Consul assistance from the Admiral," &c., &c., &c.; and nearly every line on page 16 is an invention on the part of Mr Ho Aloy.

13.—It is untrue that Mr Ho stayed in the house three quarters of an hour after the mandarins left. He took his departure in a very short time after, and left the house surrounded by a yelling mob who filled the compound and garden, and destroyed everything they could place their hands on in the garden and about the house.

14.—It is untrue that the unbecoming language about the millions of dollars that his government had paid and was capable of paying again was made in Mr Stewart's drawing room "in a friendly way." It was uttered in the garden near the new house, in the presence of Mr Stewart and myself, and in a manner which left the impression upon the minds of us both, that mischief was intended and that Mr Ho Aloy was in the secret. The events of the same evening only showed too clearly that our impressions were not unfounded. The next appearance of Mr Ho Aloy was in the Mission garden between 6 and 7 p.m. walking about complacently while the house was being destroyed by the mob, and his testimony, even here is untrue, viz that the "military officers and the soldiers were going about the place quieting the people." Both the civil and the military officers who were present did not make the smallest effort to quiet the people or prevent the mob from destroying the property. In very truth they appeared rather to superintend the destruction of the mission property. As for the soldiers many of them were seen to join the rioters and encourage them in the work of destruction. Mr Ho having given his statement in *extremis* boldly affirms it to be the truth, and denies, in a declaration which he made before a Magistrate in Hongkong, that he ever on any occasion, directly or indirectly to Mr Wolfe or to anybody else, represented himself as the legal adviser of the Provincial Government of Poochow. I am, and am ready to prove it on oath if necessary, that on the day of the outrage, and before the examination of the ground, Mr Ho Aloy represented himself to me as attending on the occasion as the legal adviser or representative of the Chinese authorities, which I understood to be the Provincial Government. His unbecoming language about the millions of dollars that his government was capable of paying was expressed in the presence of Mr Stewart and myself. Indeed, Mr Ho Aloy's ambition very properly aspires to something higher than legal adviser to the Provincial Government of Poochow. He will not be content, it is reported on good authority, till he is promoted to a Foreign Embassy! Then, what may we expect from Mr Ho Shien-chih, better known as Ho Aloy, who I understand, was expelled the Christian community in Hongkong, and who, no doubt, in the event of his advancement to the post of Ambassador Plenipotentiary will do credit to his native country and government, by the exercise of the high moral qualities and love of truth which he displays.

I have no space left to say much on this pamphlet itself. Its remarks and many inaccuracies are no doubt founded upon the misrepresentation of Mr Ho Aloy's statement. "Fair Play" assumes what is absolutely untrue that the piece of land in question on which the new house was built did not belong by right to the Missionaries, but was an encroachment on their part. Now, the authorities and gentry were invited to bring their charge of encroachment against the missionaries into the Consular Court, but they refused to do so. Why was not this charge of encroachment made when the house was being put up? and why was there no objection raised against its erection till after it was finished? "Fair Play" sees something in this reasoning, but it must be first proved to him that the people were aware of the construction. The days of miracles have ceased, even the Missionaries cannot cause a large building to spring into existence in one night, while people are asleep in their beds! The truth is the house had occupied nearly four months in its erection, and that as it was known to the directors and to all the people in the city, even the authorities must have been aware of it. With respect to the other foreign houses on the ground, they have stood there for the last 25 years, and they were in existence when the lease was made in 1867. There were no native houses in existence on the ground when this lease was made, and it was understood by all parties that the missionaries had a right to erect houses on the spare ground. This they have been doing at intervals for the last 25 years and no objection had ever been made against it. "Fair Play's" remarks are therefore incorrect, and the legal gentlemen have been misinstructed and have given their opinion; under a misrepresentation made to them of the facts of the case.

It is also a mistake on the part of "Fair Play" when he says (page 25) with reference to the alleged *modus operandi* of the missionaries in usurping land, "that when the premises were let to Mr Wolfe there was no wall surrounding them." The premises were surrounded by a wall, just as they are at this moment, when the lease was made in 1867. It is absolutely incorrect that there was ever a large fence put up by me or any other of the missionaries on the ground, and that it was afterwards replaced by a wall. The wall in question was in existence 17 years ago when I arrived in Poochow, and it had existed several years previously, and enclosed the small piece of land in dispute which has been rented by the late Mr Smith. I have also to deny that the Missionaries ever consented to accept the Telegraph Office in exchange for Wu-shih-shan. The Missionaries had no power whatever, if they desired, which they did not, to accept anything in exchange for the Mission property on Wu-shih-shan, and they have had express commands from

their Committee in London not to accept the exchange in question.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, I am, Dear Sir, Your obedient servant.

JOHN R. WOLFE.

LORD LAWRENCE'S LETTER.

Replying to Lord Lawrence's recently published letter, in which he dwelt upon the advisability of "coming to terms with the Amerer," General M'Murdo writes as follows:—"While admitting the gravity of the offence committed by the Amerer, Lord Lawrence urges that 'we should not bear hard with him on this account.' This reads well, but what is its true bearing with reference to our relations with our subject races in India? I submit, with great respect to Lord Lawrence, that no one knows better than he does the degree of appreciation in which the art of insult is used as a political weapon by all Eastern potentates, and that their *finesse* in this line far surpasses that of civilized nations; and it is the manner in which such affronts are resented or submitted to that affords the index power to their minds. There may be, as Lord Lawrence contends, no real dishonour to us in coming to terms with this Prince (although I look upon the threat to shoot Major Cavagnar at Ali Musjid as a reflex of the Macnaghton tragedy, and significant enough of the length he meant to go); but the issue is not confined to Afghanistan and England, but extends to the subject races of India, by whom the Christian-like standard of policy suggested by Lord Lawrence is not understood at all. Two hundred and forty millions of people within our frontiers, and innumerable races without, are willing to judge from their own standpoint how we deal with this mortal affront, and I claim support for our policy on the score of the safety of our Empire alone; and in connection with this permanent object I express my fervent hope that the passes into Afghanistan, once they are traversed by our arms, may remain for ever in our possession, whatever may be our ultimate policy with respect to that country itself.

A MODERN IRONCLAD.

There seems at last to be a chance that the *Dreadnought* will find its way into the list of commissioned ships of the Royal Navy, and when she does she will be one of the most remarkable models of modern fighting-ships that has ever been sent to sea. She was begun to be built in the early days of turret-ships, about the same time as the *Thunderer* and the *Devastation*, of which she is an improved type. Owing, however, partly to the loss of the *Captain*, and partly to the uncertainty existing as to the success of unmasted turret-ships, her construction was suspended for some years. Her name was changed from the *Eury* to the *Dreadnought*, and about four years ago she was again put in hand. As she floats at present, she is a complete museum of all the latest and most approved inventions connected with naval construction. Revolution indicators, engine-room telegraphs, voice-tubes in all directions, electric lights, torpedo gear, hydraulic launching apparatus; in short, everything that has been devised during the last ten years of the revolution-indicator and gun-drum apparatus. Verily the *Dreadnought* is "fearfully and wonderfully made." — *Broad Arrow*.

THE COMMAND OF THE AFGHANISTAN EXPEDITION.

Lieutenant-General Crawford Chamberlain, C.S.I., Bengal Staff Corps, is mentioned for the command-in-chief of the force destined for the invasion of Afghanistan. A better selection could not be made. General Chamberlain obtained his first commission as ensign in the East Indian Company's army in 1837, and two years later joined the army of Afghanistan, and remained in the country till its evacuation in 1842. He served afterwards in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, was wounded, mentioned in dispatches, and given the brevet of major. During the Mutiny he, with only a handful of invalid artillerymen and his own regiment of irregular cavalry, disarmed without bloodshed two native infantry regiments at Mooltan. This was a most wonderful feat, and great skill, tact and courage were displayed by Chamberlain on the occasion. He afterwards did good service against the Googara rebels. In 1867 he was appointed Brigadier-General at Morar, and on vacating this two years later on promotion to the rank of major-general, he held several temporary appointments till given the command of the Oude division. His career has been remarkable. When only a young lieutenant he was appointed to the command of a regiment of irregular cavalry, Skinner's Horse, now the 1st Bengal Cavalry. These horses, and revered him, and he carried them through the Mutiny with their loyalty unshaken. He was notorious when a young officer as one of the best horsemen and swordsmen in the army. Active, energetic, and clever, he soon learnt how to deal with European troops, whom he first commanded straightforward, and a good disciplinarian. Moreover, he personally knows Shere Ali well, and is well acquainted with the Afghans and their country. — *Army and Navy Gazette*.

AN ORPHAN.—An old darkey was endeavouring to explain his unfortunate condition. "You see," remarked Sambo, "it was in this way as far as I can remember. First my fadder died, den my mudder married agin, and den my mudder died, and my fadder married agin; and somehow I doesn't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor nuffin."

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Following up the successful use of the electric light in Paris and elsewhere, the London Stereoscopic Company have now caused powerful machinery to be erected at their Regent-street premises for the production of this new lighting agency, and claim to be first in applying it to purely commercial purposes. A considerable number of persons assembled on Tuesday evening to witness the illumination of the lower end of Regent-street by means of a lamp in connection with the apparatus, and as usual the soft but powerful rays of the electric light caused the ordinary street lamps to look dim and yellow, as though seen through a fog, by force of contrast. This lamp, besides illuminating the street, is made to throw its light upon the window of the company's premises, and thus it can readily be seen by a glance at the coloured photographs there displayed that the new light is no destroyer of even the most delicate colours. The apparatus, which is constructed according to Messrs Siemens' plan, consists of an electric coil, worked by an eight-horse power gas engine, and emitting a constant succession of tiny sparks. The coil communicates with a burner in the ground glass lamp outside, and produces a light equal in brilliancy to about 4,000 candles. This is the smallest illuminating power that can be produced with a due regard to economy with any known system of the kind. It is in this fact that renders the electric light unexcelled in the present stage of its development to any but a large scale of operations. An illuminating power of such magnitude necessarily involves a large outlay, and it is in this matter of expense that the value of the electric light as a substitute for coal gas will probably be ultimately decided, but the advocates of the present system are confident that the advantage in this respect will be found on the side of the new agency. The object which the Stereoscopic Company has had in view, however, in fitting up the apparatus at their establishment has been, not so much the lighting up of the exterior of their premises, as the taking of photographs upon dull or foggy days. With three burners of an aggregate illuminating power of 16,000 candles it is stated that a light is produced more powerful for the purposes of photography than that of the sun, and that photographs have been successfully taken by this means. The absence of the overheating qualities of coal-gas from the new light is much insisted on.

HINT FOR QUARTER DAY.—Some one has suggested that if the inventor of the phonograph would bring a little machine to be attached to the front door, which would say, when the landlord called for the rent, "Come again next month," it would have a good sale. So it would; and if he wanted a name for it he might call it the Post-phonograph.—*Judy*.

GOOD AT A BARGAIN.—Doting Mother: "Yes; I shall be happy to give you the wages you ask; but I shall expect you to love the dear children." Nurse: "I shall be very happy to do so, ma'am; but of course, that would be an extra." — *Funny Folks*.

HOW THEY NAME IT.—The horny-handed workman calls it "pay," the skilled mechanic "wages," the city clerk "salary," the banker "income," a landowner "revenue," a lawyer "fees," a burglar "swag," but it all comes to the same thing at the end of the week.—*Funny Folks*.

YOUNG AUSTRALIA.—Aunt Mary: "Who first conquered England, Felix P?" Felix: "The Australian cricketers, Aunt." — *Melbourne Punch*.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, November 23, 1878.

OPUM — New Patna, cash...	\$580
" Old Patna, cash...	credit,
" New Benares, cash...	565
" Old Benares, cash...	560
" New Malwa, cash...	540
" Old Malwa, cash...	765
" Allowance Tala, 24 a 32	credit,
" Old Malwa, cash...	credit,
" Allowance Tala, —	credit,

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	3/7
" 30 days sight, ...	3/7
" 6 months sight, ...	3/8
Credit, ...	3/8
Documentary, 6 months sight, ...	3/8
Bombay, demand Rupees, ...	221
Calcutta, ...	221
Shanghai, demand, ...	72 1/2
" 80 days, ...	72 1/2
Bar Silver, 17 dwts. 2, ...	109 1/2 nom.
Sycee, ...	109
Mexicans, ...	1 1/2 %
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ...	27.70
English Sovereigns, ...	5.44
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.44

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 63 % prem.	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,700	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,550	
Yantai Ins. Assoc., Tls. 720	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$540	
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$910	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$225	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$17 % prem.	
H.K. & C. M. S. Boat Co., \$13 prem.	
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 17	
China Coast S. Nav. Co., Tls. 98	
Hongkong Gas Co., \$95	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$95	
China Sugar Refining Co., \$180	
Chinese Imperial Loan, £108	
Do. of 1877, 2107	

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, November 23, 1878.

BAROMETER — 9 a.m. ...	80.240
Do. 1 p.m. ...	80.208
Do. 4 p.m. ...	—
Thermometer — 9 a.m. ...	69
Do. 1 p.m. ...	71
Do. 4 p.m. ...	—
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 a.m. ...	62
Do. Do. 1 p.m. ...	64
Do. Do. 4 p.m. ...	—
Do. Maximum ...	71
Do. Minimum over night ...	66

Portfolio.

CLEOBIS AND BITON.

In Argos, the Cyprian city,
When the birds were all welcoming June,
And the winds to the woods hymn'd a ditty,
And the woods the winds answered in tune;
The priestess Cydippe, to honour
High Juno with sacrifice due,
Her consecrate vestments drew on her
To offer the sow and the ewe.

And the ways to the temple were covered
With the poppy the Goddess held dear,
And the scent from the daffodil hovered,
Hanging, incense-like, in the blue air;
While the people their priestess awaited,
And mingled their prayers with her
graves.

"Blest priestess, blest mother, and fated
For many still happier days,"

But alas! what can mean the dire omen?
When Cydippe her chariot would seek
(Falls dead silence on man and woman!)
Disappeared the oxen so meek!
The oxen, so patient and mild-eyed,
That ne'er before failed to her cry;
And the priestess, distracted and wild-eyed,
Sees the sacrifice-hour speeding by!

But—was ever so happy a mother?
Forth steps Cleobis, blue-eyed and fair,
And the dark, grave-brow'd Biton, his
brother;

And, yoked to the chariot, the pair
Never flag on the road, never falter,
Though the way to the temple be long,
Till their mother they place at the altar,
Mid the far-swalling cheers of the throng.

Now the rites of the priestess are over
Duly slain are the ewe and the sow—
(While serene from Olympus leans over
The Goddess with pleasure-lit brow).
To the Priestess the Mother succeeded,
And a prayer to Olympus dost rise—
For her sons, the beloved, she pleads,
While happy tears rain from her eyes:—

"Great Juno, dear Juno, if ever
The smoke from my altar bath smelt
Once sweet in thy nostrils—endavour
For thy favour once ever been felt;
Grant now but one boon to thy servant,
And while light remains to thee, grant,
As month follows month, still more fervent
Shall my prayers and my sacrifice rise.

"Thou hast seen how this morning for thy
sake,
That thy sacrifice should not fail,
My dear sons have laboured; for my sake
Grant the guardian such love should entail!
Not in vain come my prayer to thy portals,
But in the way thou best dost know,
Award them the best gift on mortals
Immortals can ever bestow!"

When the next morn arose on the city
The birds were still welcoming Juno,
Still the winds to the woods hymn'd a ditty,
Still the woods the winds answered in tune.

But Cleobis and Biton shall never
Again breathe the June morning's breath—
Their the best gift to mortals for ever,
On their faces is Death.

—E. B. Loughran.

THE WORLD.

You have too much respect upon the
world.

They lose it that do buy it with much care.

I hold the world but as the world;
A stage where every man must play his part,
And mine a sad one.

How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable,
Seem to me all the uses of the world!
Fie on't! O, fie! 'tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank, and gross
in nature
Possess it merely.

—Shakespeare.

The world's a hive,
From whence thou canst derive
No good, but what thy soul's vexation brings;
But cease thou meet

Some petty, petty sweet,
Each drop is guarded with a thousand stings.

—Quarles.

'T is a very good world that we live in,
To lend, or to spend, or to give in;
But to beg, or to borrow, or to get a man's own,
'T is a very worst world, sir, that ever was known.

—Old Song.

'T is pleasant, through the loopholes of re-
straint,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar she sends through all her
gates.

At a safe distance, where the dying sound
Falls a soft murmur on the unimpaired ear.

—Cowper.

Oh! it is beautiful to see this world
Folded in the crystal air, with all its seas,
Mountains, and plains, majestically rolling
Around its noiseless axis, day by day,
And year by year, and century after century!
And as it turns, still wheeling through the
immense

Of ether, circling the resplendent sun
In calm and simple grandeur.

—A. H. Thomas.

THE HAKKA CHINESE.

BY REV. R. L. LUCAS.

It would be very interesting to know more
of the different races inhabiting this great
country, and propose to give some account
of one of them, the Hakka, with the view of
inducing other missionaries who may have
become acquainted with them, to contribute
what information they may be able to give
on the subject. It appears that they are to
be found in more than one province. In
this province Kwangtung, about one third
of the whole population are Hakka. Then
there are some also in Kwangsi, Fukien,
on the island of Formosa, and even in Chi-
ning. If I am rightly informed by a mis-
sionary brother who had been labouring in
that province, I also remember Dr. Guthrie
has having said they formed the chief part
of the population of the Kiangsi province,
and that dialect was spoken in Nam Chang
fu, the capital of that province. But I do
not know on what authority his statement
was based. Now since Kiangsi is an open
port, and our brethren from the inland mis-
sion are penetrating into the interior of
Kiangsi it might be easily ascertained whether
Dr. Guthrie's statement is borne out by
facts or not.

I will now give a general sketch of the
origins of the Hakka in Kwangtung, their

present condition, their language, religion
and peculiar habits, from which comparisons
may be drawn, and further investigations be
initiated.

In 1861 a series of papers treating on the
Hakka appeared in the *Daily Press* of
Hongkong; but probably few people will be
in possession of those. Afterwards a similar
series, written by Dr. Ellet, appeared in
Notes and Queries, but that valuable period-
ical has since become very scarce. It will
therefore not be superfluous to try to keep
up an interest in the Hakka by a communi-
cation to the *Recorder* on the subject.

The most reliable sources for tracing the
origins of the Hakka in this province, are
the family records, which are religiously
preserved by the heads of clans. Thus my
own catechist of the Li clan dates back his
pedigree to the rulers of the Tang dynasty,
of which Li-rung was the founder. A. D.
620. In his family record the 20 emperors
of that Dynasty are correctly mentioned,
and it is stated that the 3rd son of Chuan-
tsun the 19th emperor 'had fled to Chekiang
where he pursued agriculture. He had
five sons, whom he named after the 5
elements, adding 德 to each. Now
the fourth of these, 'Huo-tse, moved
down to the Fukien province and
lived in 汀州府. Afterwards he

moved again and put up his abode in the
village of Shih-pih. Finally when the sol-
diers of the Sung dynasty caused great dis-
turbances in Kwangtung, robbers arose in
all quarters, and the people were slain in
great numbers, so that out of ten scarcely
one survived; the fields remained waste,
and grew only thorns and briars. A decree
was issued by the Emperor Ta-tah of the
Sung dynasty, inviting people to apply to
the authorities within 100 days, and prop-
erty would be assigned to them in the
waste districts to enable them to cultivate
the fields. The descendants of the Tang
dynasty settled in Chang loh and remained
there for 5 generations. Afterwards they
came down to Taing-yuen near Canton, and
have been there for 22 generations.

Another of my employees, who teaches a
school, belongs to the Hung clan. They
first lived in Shensi, and moved to Szehuen
province, from there to Kiangnan, and then
to Fukien. From Fukien they came to
Kwangtung and settled in Kia-yin chow,
spreading there to Hwa-bien near Canton.
To this clan belonged the renowned Hung
yin-tsun, or Tai-ping wang, who caused
the great rebellion.

The third one of the Chin clan states that
his ancestors came from Fukien, where they
had lived in 汀州府 for 21 generations,
from whence they moved to Kwangtung
and settled in Chang-loh, spreading in
course of time to tin-an.

The Lai clan dates its pedigree as far back
as the Chow dynasty, when they inhabited
Shantung province, from whence they
emigrated to Fukien, and under the Sung
dynasty to Kwangtung, settling in the dis-
trict of Chang-loh and Kwei-shan.

The Lo clan also lived in Shantung under
the Chow dynasty, and emigrated at the
end of the Tang dynasty to Fukien. Under
the Ming dynasty they came to
Kwangtung and occupied the prefecture of
Kia-yin chow. The Yen clan likewise
lived in Shantung under the Chow dynasty,
came under the Yuen-shih hwang to Kiangsi,
under the Yuen dynasty to Kwangtung, set-
tling in the prefecture of Chao-chow and
spreading under the Ming dynasty to the
district of Kwei-shan.

The Ho clan is still one that dates its
pedigree back to the Chow dynasty and
gives Shantung as its original home. Under
the Sung dynasty they moved south, entered
Fukien under the Ming dynasty and pro-
ceeded from thence to Kwangtung, taking
up their abode in Kia-yin chow. The last
of those most ancient clans is the Kiang,
whence it took its name. At the close of
the Sung dynasty they entered Kwangtung
and settled in Hsiang-feng.

The Hui clan lived under the Han dy-
nasty in Honan, moved under the Sung dy-
nasty to Fukien, under the Yuen dynasty
to Kiangsi, and under the Ming dynasty to
Kwangtung, settling in the district of
Kwei-shan.

The Tsau clan lived under the Tang dy-
nasty in Fukien, and entered Kwangtung
under the Ming dynasty spreading in the
districts of Chang-loh, Poh-lo and Kwei-
shan.

The Liang clan existed in Honan under
the Tsin dynasty, entered Kwangtung un-
der the Ming dynasty, and spread in Kia-
yin chow and Sin-an.

The Chang Hwang and Tai clans all came
from Fukien. Thus it will be seen that
the Hakka descended from the North of
China, which accounts for the similarity of
their dialect with the mandarin, and their
frequent moves bear out the meaning of
their designation as strangers, or settlers.
Now in Kwangtung where they managed to
stick together, and to occupy extensive
tracts of country, they feel strong, and are
not afraid of their enemies. Such is the
case in the prefecture of Kia-yin chow which
is entirely peopled by Hakka or in the pre-
fecture of Fui-chow where they are at least
in the majority. But to the South-west
of Canton in the Shau-hing prefecture
there are Hakka and Pun-ti living inter-
mingled, and the latter considering them-
selves to be the original lords of the soil do
not cherish much affection towards the
former, whom they rather look upon as
intruders. The consequence is that there
are not only constantly petty quarrels
among them, but that they sometimes come
to blows on a larger scale. Thus the dis-
trict of Sinning in Shau-hing became the
scene of a sanguinary war between the two
races, which nearly terminated in the
entire extinction of the Hakka there.
The history of that disaster is shortly this.
The Tai-ping rebellion, which originated
from Hakka in Pa-yuen near Canton, had
also spread to the prefecture of Shau-hing
and found numerous adherents among the
Pun-ti people, whereas strange to say the
Hakka remained loyal, and assisted the
Mandarins against the rebels. This exas-
perated the Pun-ti very much, and they
sawed vengeance against the Hakka. When
the Tai-ping movement drew north, and
the southern provinces became com-
paratively quiet, the Pun-ti commenced
hostilities with the Hakka. The district
of Hoi-shan was the first in which distur-
bances broke out, and the fortunes of war
were variously experienced on both sides,
until finally the Pun-ti, being stronger in
men and means, conquered the Hakka in
this and other districts, and expelled those
who were not killed.

According to the account given by the
Hakka in the Jin-len district, tens of
thousands were slain with the sword, un-
der numbers died of hunger, cold and general
privation, and others perished by sickness.

Many were taken captive and sold to the
slaves at Macao, which at that time
did a thriving business with their human
freight. Some made good their escape, and
went to Hainan, Saigon and Singapore,
whilst others were scattered abroad in other
parts of Kwangtung.

Three thousand of them came to Hong-
kong in 1863, having been taken on board
by some foreign vessels, which happened to
do business with rice etc., in Tai-foo-san.
They were kindly taken care of by the
English government and the merchants
who collected money, and had mat-sheds
built for the fugitives until they were able
to provide for themselves. I was then
instructed with funds collected and used to
buy rice for daily distribution to these
wretched people. One would think that
such unfortunate would be in the first
stage of mind to receive the Gospel, but
they showed very little concern for their
souls, being quite absorbed with their mis-
fortune and with the dark future before
them. Some, indeed, although barely able
to save their lives, had not omitted to secure
their idols, and bring them along in a box
or in a basket, showing thereby that the
craving for religion in the heart was not
entirely quenched, but the oppressions
endured, and the fact of being thoroughly
crushed made their minds callous and in-
different. In course of time a small
number of about twenty joined the church.
I went also several times to the Jin-len
district on preaching tours, because the
Governor of Canton had interfered, and
succeeded in making a compromise between
the Hakka and Pun-ti. The land was
redistributed and the fugitives were invited
to return and to occupy the land which had
been allotted to them by their government.
Stones marking the boundaries were set
up, and a military camp established with
500 soldiers and a colonel to keep the peace,
and a civil mandarin with the little Kyun-
nin fu, was appointed to rule the people.

The Roman Catholic missionaries had
obtained a footing in Jin-len beforehand,
having been invited to come to the place by
the Hakka, in the hope that they would
be able to assist them against the Pun-ti.
Although disapproved in these expectations
a good many seemed to have accepted the
Christian religion under the guidance of the
priests. It may be remarked that the
island of St. John, where Francis Xavier
died without having entered China, belongs
to the jurisdiction of Jin-len. A stone
church is built there in memory of that
pioneer missionary, and of course he ranks
among the saints, whom the Chinese are
directed to worship by the priests.

When I above stated that the Hakka
dialect had a similarity with the Mandarin,
it chiefly refers to the pronunciation of the
characters. I suppose we may safely con-
sider the four or five hundred sounds in the
Mandarin dialect as the original stock of
the Chinese language from which the differ-
ent dialects have in course of time branched
off. In spite of the uncounted naas in
the Fukien and Chao-chow dialects, or the
impure sounds in the Canton, where Ming
is changed into Sheng, 凡 into Tai and so
on, there is yet the undoubted fact, that
the Chinese language is but one, and the
Hakka has kept nearest to the original.
The paucity of sound has been in some
measure improved in the dialects, their
stock having generally been increased to a
thousand and even the simple four tones in
the Mandarin have been increased in the
Hakka to six, and in the Canton and
Chao-chow dialects to eight.

In taking up Morrison's Tonic Dictionary
I find that from the first to the seventh
syllables the pronunciation is almost iden-
tical with the Hakka. It is only to be
remarked that all fourth tones end with a
hard consonant in the Hakka either k, p,
or t. Thus 次 Chay or Chih in Morrison
reads Chak in Hakka, 福 Chik reads Chap,
and 察 Cha reads Ch'at. In the eighth syl-
lable in Morrison the 'a' in Chang is changed
into o and we read Chong, as also Shong
instead of Shang in the 28th syllable.
The characters under the 9th syllable are
again much alike in their pronunciation.
In the 10th Chay becomes simply Cha. In
the 11th syllable Che, the first character
given 祿 reads Tsin Hakka, but all the rest
are read Che, the 12th Che becomes Chet,
and so I might go on through the whole
book to prove the similarity of the Hakka
with the mandarin. The Lord's prayer as
rendered in the Delegates' version would
thus read in Hakka: "Ng-fu tsai tsai,
nyin li myang shin, li kok lim kak, li chi
tet shin, tsai tsai yoi tsai, so si chi yong,
kim nyit yak yi, ngo men nyin fu. Kyu
men ngo fu, pi wut ngo ch'i, chin ngo chu't,
yi kok, khat, yin, kai li so yu, yau
kip shi shi, ku so nyin ya."

As the Hakka there might be mentioned
striking peculiarities, but this would require
more detailed description for which this
article is not intended. Suffice it to say,
that they are devoted to the three religions,
which are in vogue in China with as much
sincerity as can be expected.

The Confucian precept of worshipping
the dead is certainly the most cherished
part of their religion, and the most impor-
tant in the house, in the ancestral
hall, and on the hills where the tombs are
found such an important part of their
religious duties, that these are always the
last thing from which they will separate, in
case of conversion to Christianity. In con-
nection therewith is the "Fung-shui,"
in which they are staunch believers. They
do not see the contradiction of looking for
blessings to deceased parents and at the
same time calling in Buddhist priests to
help their parents in Hades. *Nan-wu* e-
m-p'oh is the pass word which is expected
to pave the way to happiness for a poor
Hakka soul, and you frequently meet with
stone tablets erected along the road-side
with the above 6 characters engraved on
them, to remind the wayfarer people to
whom they should entrust body and soul.
The most popular idol among the Hakka
is the Buddhist Kwan-yin (Kowim-
nyin), and I have seen many put above
all other gods which were worshipped in the
house, the names of them being written
on a big sheet of red paper hung up on the
wall. Then there are the Buddhist
ceremonies performed on the occasion of
death or funerals, by the ecclesiastical
Hosang as well as by the Lay Nan-wu.

There are the sorcerers called Shang-
kung or Shang-yu, both however mean-
ing special business in to drive out evil
influences, or cast out devils, and these
in the 'Shien-poh' (which I believe is a speci-
fic Hakka notion), or conjuror of the dead,
who is required to, to inquire after the
condition of the dead in Hades. Spirit
rapping is also practised and the spirit is
made to appear to communicate by writing
revelations about the future.

Of other idols worshipped are to be seen

tioned the Wan Ti, god of literature, and
Wu Ti, god of war, who generally have
one temple together, themselves. But
Kwan Ti has besides numerous temples in
which he is worshipped alone. There is
T'ien-hen or queen of heaven who has her
temples chiefly on the river sides. There
are the temples for the tutelary deities in
every district city as also the temples where
Confucius and his disciples are worshipped,
the saint being besides worshipped in the
schools as well as in private houses.

There is the god of ground and the gods of
grain which have their altars as well as tem-
ples. There is the 伯公 and 伯婆 who
are supposed to take special care of the
fields, and are generally worshipped under
green trees. There is in the families the god
of the hearth who is supposed on the 23rd
day of the 12th moon to ascend to heaven
and present his report on the families upon
earth to 玉皇上帝, and to return
to his post on the last day of the
year. There are the gods of the door
and of the well and no end of divinities,
each having a particular function as-
signed to it, to procure for people health
and wealth, to protect them in their going
out and coming in. Metempsychosis is
believed in. A woman told me that she
knew of no sin which she might have
committed in this life, but there might
stand some against her on the account of
her former life. On the whole the Hakka
are not as bigoted as the Pun-ti, and the
Gospel has found easier access to them
than to the latter. It is also comparatively
easier to make friends of them than of the
Pun-ti. It is perhaps owing to their
standing constantly in fear of their own
countrymen, the Pun-ti, that any sincere
sympathy which is shown them by for-
eigners finds more ready acceptance, and is thank-
fully availed of.

All the coolies engaged by the allied
forces in the last war were Hakka.

The great rebellion which had originated
with the Hakka, showed that they were
open to new convictions, and although it
turned out a sad failure, yet it might have
been attended with better results, had the
movement been better directed.

In their domestic life you find that there
is not such a strict separation of the sexes
as elsewhere. It is a peculiarity of the
Hakka, that the women never have their
feet cramped by high and low of the female
sex preserve their natural feet, which gives
them a more different standing in society.
It strikes one favorably to see the whole
family working together on the fields or to
see men and women going together to the
market town from the different villages to
offer the produce of the soil for sale, and to
purchase what they want.

The Hakka in the prefecture of Kia-yin
chow are renowned for their learning, and
there are so many Shi-tai that there is not
room enough for them to make use of their
talents and literary acquirements, so that
many have to stoop to menial work to get a
livelihood. In the Jin-len district the Hakka
are allowed two candidates to pass in the
literary and two in the military examination
each term. On the island of Hongkong all
the stone-cutters are Hakka, and nearly all
the druggists, barbers and journeymen
blacksmiths. Many of the coolies are Hak-
kas, but few of the boat people. On the
whole they are poor and have to work hard
for their subsistence. The women seem to
work hardest, and are accustomed to much
endurance from their very childhood. You
meet them carrying heavy loads which you
would rather wish to see put on men's
shoulders, and they seem never to have had
enough leisure to learn proper woman's
work, so that they are generally obliged to
engage a tailor to make their dresses. Cut-
ting grass on the hills for fuel, pigs for sale,
and tilling the fields is the general occupation
of the women. In some parts, as e. g. in the
prefecture of Kia-yin chow, the women spin
cotton, and are also able to weave the yarn
into clothes, of which they make their winter
dresses. In the Jin-len district the spin-
ning of the hemp of which grass-cloth is
made, is more frequently seen, but the wo-
men do not weave it, and there are journeymen
weavers who go round in the villages,
with their primitive looms to do the weaving
for the families. Polygamy is not frequent
among the Hakka, although on account of
poverty, bigamy is very prevalent.
They live in poor houses, mostly built from
unburned brick which are not always even
plastered, and are protected from the wet
by the far protruding roof, or by straw
which is fixed on to the walls; but when
such unburned brick walls come under the
influence of the heavy rains, by leakage of
the roof, they soon melt, and make the
houses unsafe to live in. There are cer-
tainly also some rich people among them,
and you occasionally meet with the establish-
ment of a 財主 which stands out very
prominently from the huts of the poor.
I have seen three-storyed houses built
of stone from the foundation to the
roof, and besides walled in by a sub-
stantial adobe wall, to protect the inmates
and their property. Such precautions
would show that the Hakka in general do
not come up to a high standard, and in
fact, so bad an example being set to
them by the Mandarins, whose rapacity is
proverbial, it is scarcely to be wondered at
that they turn and seek to revenge them-
selves by thieving or robbing. What a
great reform is necessary for this great na-
tion! May the heaven of the Gospel effect
it, and penetrate the gigantic mass, till the
whole be leavened.—Chinese Recorder.

Railway Tittle.—The other day an old
lady presented herself at the booking office
of the Central Station, Newcastle, and in-
quired what time the train started for York.
Clark—"At 1.45." Old Lady—"Way,
thor's a porter told me just now it wad
leave till a quarter to two. Noo,
which on ye hev as to believe?"—*Weekly
Chronicle.*

A SEVERE OUTH.—A friend of mine, writes
"Argus" in *Land and Water*, took lodg-
ings the other day in a farm-house; he
complained bitterly of many things. The
crowing of the fowls in the early morning
was bad enough, but a far greater nuisance
existed than that. The worthy farmer
kept a donkey for the use of his children.
This animal was a champion as for bray-
ing; morning, noon, and night he was at it.
The fact was that unless the children were
petting him he was unhappy. A friend to
whom he applied knew of a cure. In the
dark of evening he dipped into the donkey's
stable armed with a heavy kitchen weight;
this he affixed to Neddy's tail. Neddy
never brayed that night, nor as long as it
was done. It appears that to bray a
donkey must extend the tail. I cannot
say why, but I know that in this instance
it had the desired effect. Perhaps some
owners will try it.

THE BUZZING OF INSECTS.

The old naturalists thought generally that
the buzzing of insects was produced by the
vibrations of the wing, but they had scarcely
attempted to analyse this phenomenon, and
their opinion was abandoned when Reaumur
showed that when the wings are out a blow-
fly continues to buzz. Other explanations
of the phenomenon have been advanced by
various naturalists, but none of them are
satisfactory. M. Janssen de Belleme has
been making some investigations on the
subject, and, after proving that previous
theories are unsatisfactory, he describes the
results of his own researches. To avoid
confusion, it should be distinctly understood
what is meant by buzzing. In the scientific
acceptation it means to imitate the sound of
the hum-bee, which is the type of buzzing
insects. But the hum-bee gives out two
very different sounds, which are an octave
of each other—a grave sound when it flies
and a sharp sound when it alights. We
say, then, that buzzing is the faculty of im-
itating to produce two sounds at an octave. This
definition limits the phenomenon to the
hymenoptera and the diptera. The coleop-
tera often produce in flying a grave and
dull sound, but they are powerless to emit
the sharp sound, and consequently do not
buzz. There are two or three ascertained
facts which will serve as guides in the in-
terpretation of the phenomenon. First, it
is indisputable that the grave sound always
accompanies the great vibrations of the
wings, which serve for the translation of the
insect. It is easily seen that this sound
commences as soon as the wings begin to
move, and that if the wings be cut off it
disappears entirely. The sharp sound is
never, on the contrary, produced during
flight; it is only observed apart from wing
flight, or when it is held so as to hinder
its movement, and in that case the
wing is seen to be animated by a rapid
trembling. It is also produced when the
wings are entirely taken away. From these
two remarks we may draw the conclusion
that the grave sound belongs properly to the
wings, that it is caused by their movements
of great amplitude. There is here no dif-
ficulty. As to the sharp sound, it is cer-
tainly not produced by the wings, since it
survives the absence of these. Yet the
wings participate in it and undergo a par-
ticular trembling during the production of
this sound. To discover the cause it is ne-
cessary to go back to the mechanism of the
movement of the wing. It is known that
among nearly all insects the muscles which
serve for flight are not inserted in the wing
itself, but in the parts of the thorax which ap-
port it, and that it is the movement of these
which acts on the wing and makes it vi-
brate. The form of the thorax changes
with each movement of the wing under the
influence of the contraction of the thoracic
muscles. The muscular masses intended for
flight being very powerful, this vibratory
movement of the thorax is very intense, as
may be proved by holding one of these in-
sects between the fingers. But as the vi-
brations are repeated two or three hundred
times per second, they give rise to a mu-
sical sound, which is the sharp note. In
fact, the air which surrounds the thorax is
set in vibration by that directly, and with-
out the wing taking part in it. There are
then two simultaneous sounds, one produced
by the vibration of the wings and the other
by the thoracic vibration, the latter twice
as loud as the former, and therefore an octave.
This is why in flight only a single grave
sound is heard. When the thorax moves
alone a sharp sound is produced. This M.
de Belleme believes, is the only explana-
tion that can be given of the mode of pro-
duction of the two sounds which constitute
buzzing.

Miscellaneous.

SARCASTIC SLASH.—Young Swell—"I
should like to have my moustache dyed."
Polite barber—"Certainly. Did you bring
it with you?"

KEEPING A SECRET.—A young Irishman
recently reached a village not far from
Bristol, straight from the Emerald Isle, and
shortly after his arrival he received a letter.
A glance told him the writer was Father
Felix; his late pastor, and he well knew the
good priest had only officiated for "the
girl he left behind him," but what was in
the letter was a sealed book to him. In
this difficulty he consulted the village
schoolmaster, whom he requested to read
the missive aloud, but only on condition
that he allowed Patrick to put his fingers
over the schoolmaster's ears, "to prevent
him from hearing what was read!"

THE SCOTCH are a people nearly as
peculiar as the Hebrews. At the Glasgow
Presbytery the other day, a motion came
on for discussion as to the appointment of
a day of thanksgiving "for peace and for
an abundant harvest." Notice of this
motion was given just at the time when all
the talk was about "peace with honour,"
but the Cabul trouble having broken out
suddenly, and peace being by no means
assured, the author of the motion, with a
caution worthy of his country, suggested
that it would be well to postpone the thank-
ing the Almighty for peace while the present
state of things lasted. This was a fine
example of the cannyness of the race, and
the word "peace" would have been removed
from the motion, but for the prompt ap-
plication of the Scotch love of half-splitting,
by which it was unanimously resolved that
the thanks to the Almighty for peace should
be offered on the express understanding
that the peace was the peace of Berlin,
and had no reference whatever to the
present complications and impending war
in Afghanistan.

WEDDING RING.—A curious incident
lately occurred at a marriage at St. Mary's
Parish Church, Dover. A French couple
from Calais, having been staying in the
town a sufficient length of time to have the
banns published in that church, came up
in the morning to be married, and the
ceremony proceeded satisfactorily until the
joining of hands and the putting on of the
ring, when it was discovered that the
Frenchman had no ring. There was an
awkward pause, no one in the company
could lend a ring for the occasion; where-
upon the officiating clergyman sent the
sergeant for the church-door key, the eye of
which instrument was said to have been
used in other places in similar emergencies.
It was found, however, that the eye was
not sufficiently large to admit the bride's
finger. The bridegroom, seeing that the
pockets again and brought out a bunch of
keys, attached to a ring. This ring, with
its appendages, was placed on the book,
from whence it was transferred to the bride's
finger, and with the steel ring of the bunch
of keys the ceremony was duly completed.
—*Leisure Hour.*

ROSE'S PATENT "LIFE-BUOY" SMAT.—
The following is a brief description of this

"Life-Buoy," and the several uses to which
it can be applied:—It is made of thin iron
formed to the shape of two egg cups, hol-
lowed, the bottom of each fastened to the
other by a screw. Both the top and bottom
of figure are the same, which may be turned
either way and screwed on, making the
hollow perfectly water-tight. It is capable
of keeping three or four persons afloat, and
the cushion being made of cork, world of
itself support another. Two ropes are
attached to each seat in the middle, so as
to form two hand holds; the ropes may also
be used in tying a person on in case of
shipwreck. Several of these "buoys"
with the ropes thus attached could be lashed
together for the purpose of forming a raft.
The "buoy" can be unscruwed, and could
be used then as two buckets after removing
the seats. A ship having one hundred
seats in two minutes would have two
hundred buckets ready for use. These
buckets could also be used to put fresh
water or provisions in, in the event of
crew being cast ashore on a desolate island.
Another valuable use would be, that ship's
papers could be deposited in them, the
floating properties of this invention being
perfect.

An amusing scene occurred during the
performance of *Kormosa*, in the Aberdeen
Theatre, on Tuesday night, September 24,
which is thus described by the *Globe*:—"It
happened when, towards the first act of
the drama, Bob Saunders, the dog-fancier,
comes upon the stage, with sundry fancy
puppies stuffed, all except the head, into
his coat pockets. Bob had just called
from the right wing of the stage, when,
glancing towards the upper private
box opposite, according to the custom of
some experienced actors, his eyes had prob-
ably caught that of one of the two male
occupants of the box. At that instant Bob
had to speak the catchword of the part,
"Buy a little dog!" which, of course,
was received with laughter by the audience
generally; but the risible feelings of the
audience were quickly turned into astonish-
ment when one of the gentlemen in the box
stood up, and with

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15192, 15216, 15240, 15264, 15288, 15312, 15336, 15360, 15384, 15408, 15432, 15456, 15480, 15504, 15528, 15552, 15576, 15600, 15624, 15648, 15672, 15696, 15720, 15744, 15768, 15792, 15816, 15840, 15864, 15888, 15912, 15936, 15960, 15984, 16008, 16032, 16056, 16080, 16104, 16128, 16152, 16176, 16200, 16224, 16248, 16272, 16296, 16320, 16344, 16368, 16392, 16416, 16440, 16464, 16488, 16512, 16536, 16560, 16584, 16608, 16632, 16656, 16680, 16704, 16728, 16752, 16776, 16800, 16824, 16848, 16872, 16896, 16920, 16944, 16968, 16992, 17016, 17040, 17064, 17088, 17112, 17136, 17160, 17184, 17208, 17232, 17256, 17280, 17304, 17328, 17352, 17376, 17400, 17424, 17448, 17472, 17496, 17520, 17544, 17568, 17592, 17616, 17640, 17664, 17688, 17712, 17736, 17760, 17784, 17808, 17832, 17856, 17880, 17904, 17928, 17952, 17976, 18000, 18024, 18048, 18072, 18096, 18120, 18144, 18168, 18192, 18216, 18240, 18264, 18288, 18312, 18336, 18360, 18384, 18408, 18432, 18456, 18480, 18504, 18528, 18552, 18576, 18600, 18624, 18648, 18672, 18696, 18720, 18744, 18768, 18792, 18816, 18840, 18864, 18888, 18912, 18936, 18960, 18984, 19008, 19032, 19056, 19080, 19104, 19128, 19152, 19176, 19200, 19224, 19248, 19272, 19296, 19320, 19344, 19368, 19392, 19416, 19440, 19464, 19488, 19512, 19536, 19560, 19584, 19608, 19632, 19656, 19680, 19704, 19728, 19752, 19776, 19800, 19824, 19848, 19872, 19896, 19920, 19944, 19968, 19992, 20016, 20040, 20064, 20088, 20112, 20136, 20160, 20184, 20208, 20232, 20256, 20280, 20304, 20328, 20352, 20376, 20400, 20424, 20448, 20472, 20496, 20520, 20544, 20568, 20592, 20616, 20640, 20664, 20688, 20712, 20736, 20760, 20784, 20808, 20832, 20856, 20880, 20904, 20928, 20952, 20976, 21000, 21024, 21048, 21072, 21096, 21120, 21144, 21168, 21192, 21216, 21240, 21264, 21288, 21312, 21336, 21360, 21384, 21408, 21432, 21456, 21480, 21504, 21528, 21552, 21576, 21600, 21624, 21648, 21672, 21696, 21720, 21744, 21768, 21792, 21816, 21840, 21864, 21888, 21912, 21936, 21960, 21984, 22008, 22032, 22056, 22080, 22104, 22128, 22152, 22176, 22200, 22224, 22248, 22272, 22296, 22320, 22344, 22368, 22392, 22416, 22440, 22464, 22488, 22512, 22536, 22560, 22584, 22608, 22632, 22656, 22680, 22704, 22728, 22752, 22776, 22800, 22824, 22848, 22872, 22896, 22920, 22944, 22968, 22992, 23016, 23040, 23064, 23088, 23112, 23136, 23160, 23184, 23208, 23232, 23256, 23280, 23304, 23328, 23352, 23376, 23400, 23424, 23448, 23472, 23496, 23520, 23544, 23568, 23592, 23616, 23640, 23664, 23688, 23712, 23736, 23760, 23784, 23808, 23832, 23856, 23880, 23904, 23928, 23952, 23976, 24000, 24024, 24048, 24072, 24096, 24120, 24144, 24168, 24192, 24216, 24240, 24264, 24288, 24312, 24336, 24360, 24384, 24408, 24432, 24456, 24480, 24504, 24528, 24552, 24576, 24600, 24624, 24648, 24672, 24696, 24720, 24744, 24768, 24792, 24816, 24840, 24864, 24888, 24912, 24936, 24960, 24984, 25008, 25032, 25056, 25080, 25104, 25128, 25152, 25176, 25200, 25224, 25248, 25272, 25296, 25320, 25344, 25368, 25392, 25416, 25440, 25464, 25488, 25512, 25536, 25560, 25584, 25608, 25632, 25656, 25680, 25704, 25728, 25752, 25776, 25800, 25824, 25848, 25872, 25896, 25920, 25944, 25968, 25992, 26016, 26040, 26064, 26088, 26112, 26136, 26160, 26184, 26208, 26232, 26256, 26280, 26304, 26328, 26352, 26376, 26400, 26424, 26448, 26472, 26496, 26520, 26544, 26568, 26592, 26616, 26640, 26664, 26688, 26712, 26736, 26760, 26784, 26808, 26832, 26856, 26880, 26904, 26928, 26952, 26976, 27000, 27024, 27048, 27072, 27096, 27120, 27144, 27168, 27192, 27216, 27240, 27264, 27288, 27312, 27336, 27360, 27384, 27408, 27432, 27456, 27480, 27504, 27528, 27552, 27576, 27600, 27624, 27648, 27672, 27696, 27720, 27744, 27768, 27792, 27816, 27840, 27864, 27888, 27912, 27936, 27960, 27984, 28008, 28032, 28056, 28080, 28104, 28128, 28152, 28176, 28200, 28224, 28248, 28272, 28296, 28320, 28344, 28368, 28392, 28416, 28440, 28464, 28488, 28512, 28536, 28560, 28584, 28608, 28632, 28656, 28680, 28704, 28728, 28752, 28776, 28800, 28824, 28848, 28872, 28896, 28920, 28944, 28968, 28992, 29016, 29040, 29064, 29088, 29112, 29136, 29160, 29184, 29208, 29232, 29256, 29280, 29304, 29328, 29352, 29376, 29400, 29424, 29448, 29472, 29496, 29520, 29544, 29568, 29592, 29616, 29640, 29664, 29688, 29712, 29736, 29760, 29784, 29808, 29832, 29856, 29880, 29904, 29928, 29952, 29976, 30000, 30024, 30048, 30072, 30096, 30120, 30144, 30168, 30192, 30216, 30240, 30264, 30288, 30312, 30336, 30360, 30384, 30408, 30432, 30456, 30480, 30504, 30528, 30552, 30576, 30600, 30624, 30648, 30672, 30696, 30720, 30744, 30768, 30792, 30816, 30840, 30864, 30888, 30912, 30936, 30960, 30984, 31008, 31032, 31056, 31080, 31104, 31128, 31152, 31176, 31200, 31224, 31248, 31272, 31296, 31320, 31344, 31368, 31392, 31416, 31440, 31464, 31488, 31512, 31536, 31560, 31584, 31608, 31632, 31656, 31680, 31704, 31728, 31752, 31776, 31800, 31824, 31848, 31872, 31896, 31920, 31944, 31968, 31992, 32016, 32040, 32064, 32088, 32112, 32136, 32160, 32184, 32208, 32232, 32256, 32280, 32304, 32328, 32352, 32376, 32400, 32424, 32448, 32472, 32496, 32520, 32544, 32568, 32592, 32616, 32640, 32664, 32688, 32712, 32736, 32760, 32784, 32808, 32832, 32856, 32880, 32904, 32928, 32952, 32976, 33000, 33024, 33048, 33072, 33096, 33120, 33144, 33168, 33192, 33216, 33240, 33264, 33288, 33312, 33336, 33360, 33384, 33408, 33432, 33456, 33480, 33504, 33528, 33552, 33576, 33600, 33624, 33648, 33672, 33696, 33720, 33744, 33768, 33792, 33816, 33840, 33864, 33888, 33912, 33936, 33960, 33984, 34008, 34032, 34056, 34080, 34104, 34128, 34152, 34176, 34200, 34224, 34248, 34272, 34296, 34320, 34344, 34368, 34392, 34416, 34440, 34464, 34488, 34512, 34536, 34560, 34584, 34608, 34632, 34656, 34680, 34704, 34728, 34752, 34776, 34800, 34824, 34848, 34872, 34896, 34920, 34944, 34968, 34992, 35016, 35040, 35064, 35088, 35112, 35136, 35160, 35184, 35208, 35232, 35256, 35280, 35304, 35328, 35352, 35376, 35400, 35424, 35448, 35472, 35496, 35520, 35544, 35568, 35592, 35616, 35640, 35664, 35688, 35712, 35736, 35760, 35784, 35808, 35832, 35856, 35880, 35904, 35928, 35952, 35976, 36000, 36024, 36048, 36072, 36096, 36120, 36144, 36168, 36192, 36216, 36240, 36264, 36288, 36312, 36336, 36360, 36384, 36408, 36432, 36456, 36480, 36504, 36528, 36552, 36576, 36600, 36624, 36648, 36672, 36696, 36720, 36744, 36768, 36792, 36816, 3

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"ESMERALDA,"
Capt. CULLEN, will be de-
parted for the above Port
on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878. no26

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS has returned and is
Now Ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS
at No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND, £325,000

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 8% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which
can be ascertained at their Office.

D. A. J. OROMBIE,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON,
VIA BOMBAY;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"LOMBARDY," Captain W. B. HALL,
will leave this on THURSDAY, the 5th
December, at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de5

Not Responsible for Damage.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Losses sustained by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

GLAMIS, British bark, Captain Key.—
Russell & Co.

LORD MACAULAY, British bark, Capt.
R. B. Monahan.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

FORTENAY, British ship, Capt. Geo. B.
Taylor.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

COMMISSARY, British ship, Captain A.
Morrison.—Meyer & Co.

GITANILIA, British bark, Captain
Wallace.—Captain.

ALEPPO, British bark, Captain Robert
Falconer.—Captain.

FANNY, French bark, Captain E. M.
Gonyo.—Landstein & Co.

MARBLEHEAD, American ship, Capt. J. H.
Dawes.—Meyer & Co.

NABIE, British bark, Capt. W. L.
Bryar.—Messageries Maritimes.

FIRTH OF FORTH, British bark, Capt.
J. Cowper.—Olyphant & Co.

CONDOR, German bark, Captain H.
Steffens.—Steffens & Co.

COLOMA, American bark, Captain M.
Hall.—Russell & Co.

EARL OF DEVON, British bark, Captain
James Beer.—Captain.

HOLSTEIN, German 3-m. schooner, Cap-
tain C. Kuller.—Edward Schellhaus & Co.

TAIWAN, German bark, Captain C. Jes-
sen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22, Chap. est. Chinese R. C., from
Canton.

Nov. 23, Orizaba, British steamer, 1323,
W. Webster, Shanghai Nov. 17, and Foo-
chow 21, Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Nov. 23, Sibay, British steamer, 368, F.
Anthon, Hoihow Nov. 20, General.—
DOUGLAS LAFRAIE & Co.

Nov. 23, Douglas, British steamer, 664,
F. D. Goddard, Foochow Nov. 20, Amoy
21, and Swatow 22, General.—DOUGLAS
LAFRAIE & Co.

Nov. 23, Hyllon Castle, British bark, 846,
Scott, Obofo Nov. 16, General.—
CRUISE.

Nov. 23, Yotlung, British steamer, 289,
S. Goggin, Swatow Nov. 22, General.—
KWON ACHERON.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 23, Jervis, American, for Ouluhoi,
23, Amoy, for Shanghai.

Nov. 23, Menelaus, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Geo. Skelfield, for Callao.

Maria, for Manila.

Olympia, for Swatow.

Pernambuco, for Saigon.

Sheabeth, for Higo.

Winn, for Port of Spain.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Orizaba, from Shanghai and Foochow,
Mrs. Chabot, Capt. Taylor, Mr. De Lano,
and 30 Chinese.

Per Sibay, from Hoihow, Mr. Angier,
and 40 Chinese deck.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Mr. and
Mrs. Haslam and 2 children, Messrs. Trall,
Hunt, H. Ebell, C. Lockyer, Dr. Rogers,
223 Chinese deck, and 5 Europeans.

Per Hyllon Castle, from Obofo, 2 Chi-
nese.

Per Yotlung, from Swatow, 28 Chinese,
and 2 Europeans.

DEPARTED.

Per Amoy, for Shanghai, Miss Elola
May, and four other Cabin.

TO DEPART.

Per Orizaba, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson,
for London.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Albay* reports:
Left Hoihow 20th inst., having experienced
moderate North-easterly winds and fine
weather throughout.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:
From Foochow to Amoy, had a pleasant
breeze with fine clear weather, winds from
N.N.E. to E.N.E. Passed U.S.S. *Ranger*
off Matsien bound North. From Amoy to
Swatow, experienced very strong N.E. and
N.N.E. winds with clear weather. Thence
to port strong breeze on leaving Swatow,
gradually decreasing to a moderate E.N.E.
breeze with fine clear weather. In Foo-
chow: str. *Orizaba*, in Amoy: str. *Ho-
ching*, *Esmeralda*, *Glenfinlas*, and H.M.S. *Hart*.
In Swatow: str. *Tientsin*, *Chofoo*,
Neuchuang, *Alverton*, *Bellona*, *Yotlung*,
Maharajah, and *Karo*.

The British bark *Hyllon Castle* re-
ports: Sailed 16th Nov., to Saddle light
variable winds and fine weather, from
thence to port fresh monsoon.

The British steamer *Yotlung* reports:
Moderate N.E. winds and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—
For SINGAPORE, SUEZ & LONDON.—
For Orizaba, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 25th inst.

For MANILA.—
For Esmeralda, at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 26th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
For Lorna, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday,
the 27th inst.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—
The British Contract Packet *Lombardy*
will be despatched with Mails for the
Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah,
Seylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta,
Gibraltar, Europe, and countries served
through London, on THURSDAY,
the 5th December.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the
Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa,
nor for Mauritius.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 4th December.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the *Express*
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 5th December.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 15 cents extra
to Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, November 23, 1878. de5

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Revd.
R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain.
Morning Service 11, Evening 4. Holy
Communion on the first Sunday in the month.

Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson,
officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m.
Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion
on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.

UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at
11 a.m., Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service
in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with
communion on first Sunday of every month.
—Rev. Dr. Eliel.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
J. Henderson. Service at 5 p.m., every
Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free.
Morning Prayer and Communion on the
first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-
ing Prayer.—Litaney, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Rev. W. Louis,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.—Divine Service on
every Thursday at 5.30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICES APPOINTED FOR SEAMEN.—
By Rev. J. Henderson, at 11 a.m.—To-
morrow on board the British Bark
Monica.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Yotlung leaves for Coast Ports.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Amusement.

5 p.m.—Theatrical Performance by the
Band of the 74th, at the Garrison
Theatre.

Shipping.

Goods per *Amoy* undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, November 26:—
2 p.m., *Esmeralda* leaves for Manila.
Opera Bouffe at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, November 28:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

FRIDAY, November 29:—
Tenders for Repairs of *Marques del Duero*
to be sent before 11.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 30:—
Memorials for Singapore, &c., on or
about this date.

TUESDAY, December 3:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

THURSDAY, December 5:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

MONDAY, January 20:—
Sale of the Iron Screw Steamship *Ameri-
ca*, by Messrs. Hughes & Legge, on or
about this date.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
—Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 8.10 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOV. 23, 1878.

WHEN remarking on the triumphant
announcement of His Excellency the
Governor that there were fewer prisoners
in the Gaol on the 11th instant than in
the corresponding date in 1876, when
Sir Arthur Kennedy was at the head of
the Administration here, it struck us
that Mr. Hennessy had been rather
fortunate in regard to his statistics, or,
in other words, that His Excellency had
lighted on figures in this instance which
were particularly favourable to himself.
These suspicions are verified by a perusal
of the return supplied to the members of
the Legislative Council showing the
number of prisoners confined in Victoria
Gaol during the thirteen years from
December 1865 to November 1878. His
Excellency gave 530 as the number of
prisoners in the Gaol on the 11th
instant, and 574 as the number in the
Gaol on the same date in 1876. The
return in question only furnishes the
number of prisoners in the Gaol on the
first Mondays in the months of the long
period of years indicated, therefore we
can only quote the figures for approxi-
mate dates to those referred to by His
Excellency. The number, then, in the
Gaol on the morning of the 4th Sep-
tember 1876 was 426 and in the evening
521; on the morning of the 2nd October
521 and in the evening 527; on the
morning of the 6th November 541 and
in the evening 550; on the morning of
the 4th December 519 and in the evening
511. Compare these figures with those
for September, October and November
in the present year. The comparison
can, perhaps, be more readily made by
placing the returns for six months in
1876, opposite those for similar periods
in 1878:—

1876.	1878
May 1st, 363.	539, May 6th.
June 5th, 414.	498, June 3rd.
July 3rd, 391.	494, July 1st.
August 7th, 414.	547, August 5th.
Sept. 4th, 426.	569, Sept. 2nd.
Oct. 2nd, 521.	524, Oct. 7th.
Nov. 6th, 521.	517, Nov. 4th.

These figures indicate pretty clearly
that His Excellency has not much
ground for congratulation in regard to
the decrease in the number of prisoners
in the Gaol in fact the above com-
parison proves beyond doubt that the
general impression abroad before the
recent speech of His Excellency that the
Gaol had been gradually filling for many
months past was the correct one. A
comparison of the returns, from the time
of Mr. Hennessy's arrival up to the
period covered by the above figures, with
those for corresponding periods during
Sir Arthur Kennedy's time, give results
still more unfavourable to Mr. Hennessy's
administration:—

Sir A. Kennedy.	Mr. Hennessy.
1875.	1877.
May 3rd, 849.	340, May 7th.
June 7th, 343.	890, June 4th.
July 5th, 555.	839, July 2nd.
August 1st, 568.	878, Aug. 6th.
Sept. 6th, 839.	409, Sept. 3rd.
Oct. 4th, 582.	405, Oct. 1st.
Nov. 1st, 563.	481, Nov. 2nd.
Dec. 5th, 455.	421, Dec. 3rd.

1876.

Jan. 2nd, 383.

Feb. 7th, 383.

Mar. 6th, 373.

Apr. 6th, 367.

1878.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1877.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1876.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1877.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1878.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1879.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1880.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

1881.

Jan. 2nd, 493.

Feb. 7th, 493.

Mar. 6th, 466.

Apr. 6th, 480.

the 7th May 1877 to 517 on the 4th
Nov. 1878. We have taken some trou-
ble to arrange these figures, because the
bare statement of His Excellency the
other day, that there were less prisoners
in the Gaol at that moment than on the
corresponding date in 1876, might lead
one to suppose that the number of pri-
soners in the Gaol had been decreasing
since Mr. Hennessy assumed the reins of
government here. We have already
stated that the number given by His Ex-
cellency as being in the Gaol on the date
of the recent Council meeting was 530.
Prior to 1876, the number did not reach
400 for over a period of three years.
The daily average number in the Gaol
during 1876 was 532.

One of the great points Mr. Hennessy
sought to prove on his arrival here—
apparently with the object of furnishing
him with a sufficient excuse for introduc-
ing his pet schemes of dealing with
the criminal class—was that crime had
been steadily increasing in the Colony
for ten years previously. An appalling
array of statistics was paraded by His
Excellency to support this point, and it
really seemed that, if figures were worth
anything, crime had been getting fear-
fully rampant here for a decade, and that,
if the Colony desired to escape ultimate
subjugation from the heavy folds of vice
and rascaldom in which it was enveloped,
it had better lend a willing ear to Mr.
Hennessy's schemes for reform. Old
residents, however, refused to believe
that life and property were not as secure
here as in the younger days of the
Colony, and we endeavoured in a
series of articles to point out the fallacies
in Mr. Hennessy's statistics, although
we laboured under the difficulty of not
having at our elbow returns and records
of one kind and another giving the
criminal state of the Colony for years
past. The Gaol returns now before us
show how justified the doubts of old
residents here were that crime had been
increasing in Hongkong in the way indi-
cated by His Excellency. They prove,
so far as the returns of a gaol can
prove, that, instead of increasing, crime
has been gradually diminishing in Hong-
kong during the last decade. While,
for instance, in January 1887 the num-
ber of prisoners in the Gaol was 702, the
number in the month of 1877 was but
451. It is only fair to mention, however,
that on the 31st October 1866, 175
prisoners were transferred from Stone-
cutter's Island Prison to the Hongkong
Gaol; still the number 702 represents,
after all, the total of criminals who were
under confinement in January 1887.
Let these returns be viewed in any
way, they unquestionably indicate that
the Colony was maintaining far fewer
criminals during the last few years of
Sir Arthur Kennedy's administration
than during the time of any previous
Governor, and fewer than during the
last eighteen months.

CHINESE NOTES.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised June 7th, 1878.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except book fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, and Central America.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—
Letters, 16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.B.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.B.), Hayti (N.B.), Mexico (N.B.), Panama (N.B.), Salvador (N.B.), and Venezuela (N.B.):—
Via San Francisco, or via the Isthmus of Panama, or via the Isthmus of Suez.
Letters, 16 34 38
Registration, None 12 12
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8 10

Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.B.), Ecuador (N.B.), New Granada (N.B.), Nicaragua (N.B.):—
Letters, 30 34 38
Registration, 6 6 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 14 10 12
Registration, 12 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—
Letters, 16 16 20
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—
Letters, 34 38
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 8 10
Registration, 8 8 8
West Indies only, 8 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.
Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz:—(Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....)	4	2	2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	2	4

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—
1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing; upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars.—Circulars which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office in, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in no secure manner as to afford

complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence, for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after, the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels may as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted to the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila to the Mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, * Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters; however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatman, or Carpenter.

the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and it so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered) nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland, or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eight pence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
Books and Papers: to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.
Patterns: to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 2 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Cutlery, Articles of Dress,

Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bond fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Haiphong and Bangkok are requested to give notice to the Post Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

The Stamp Office being now provided with a 3 cent die, Books of Receipts, Rent Collectors' Books, &c., can be stamped beforehand in the same manner as Cheque Books. Loose receipt forms can also be stamped if required.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £2.....	18 cents.
" £2.....	36 "
" £2.....	64 "
" £10.....	72 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....	15 cents.
" 50.....	30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received:—

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

NOW READY.

YUNG-SHUI, or THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EVEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION. In three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. EVEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

Nov. 22, 1878.

Letts. Pays.	Letts. Pays.
A Fook 1	Lays, Robt. E. 1
Ainsbury, Capt. 1	Loak, Thomas 1
Aky Myman 1	1 regd. Lumston, W. 1
Alexander, Harry 1	Luz, Ellarinda 1
Amis, Wm. 1	MacKenzie, Capt. 1
Anderson, G. E. 1	Marmont, B. 2
Arrowsmith, 1	Martin, R. 1
Swamy 1	1 regd. Messias, Sigr. 2
Atak Myman 1	1 regd. Maurer, 1
Ayoon 1	1 regd. Giovanni 1
Barcelo, C. W. 1	1 Mollon, Costa d 1
Barrac, Monr. 1	Moro, Miss 1
Beal, Miss 1	1 regd. Fano 1
Begun, Monr. J. 1	Muller, A. 1
Blanchard, Y. T. 2	No Young Siew 1
Bossolo, L. 1	Patterson, Mrs H. 1
Botor, Miss A. 1	Pembroke, Frank 2
Brokenshaw, 4	Persso, Capt. 1
Capt. J. 1	Pike, Mr 1
Brooking, A. C. 1	Quong Tong Tai 1
Brown, Camp. 2	Rayden, W. M. 1
Bull, Sir 1	Reilly, Chas. 1
Bushnell, Saml. C. 1	1 Richmond, 1
Chulan & Co. 1	Andrew 1
Messrs 1	Roberts, A. 1
Civetta, G. 1	10 Roche, John 2
Clarke, Hugh 1	Rosendahl, P. 1
Clatand, Monr. J. 1	Ruthven, Miss 2
Colville, D. D. 1	1 regd. W. F. B. 1
Creston, James 1	Shaw, C. K. 1
Cross, Mrs S. J. 1	Shenker, C. H. 1
Cunha, Carolina 1	seaman 1
A. da 1	Smith & Co., R. 1
White, Monr. 2	Souza, Do

[No. 4802.—NOVEMBER 23, 1878.]

Corrected to Saturday, Nov. 23rd, 1878.
At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Shark young,	catty	30	40	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton,	"	90	80	鹹魚
Salt Fish,	"	120	80	鹹魚
Skate,	"	50	40	鱈魚
Shrimps,	"	60	50	蝦
Snapper,	"	110	100	立魚
Soles, Fresh,	"	60	50	提沙魚
Tench,	"	120	110	鯽魚
Turtles, small, fresh water,,	"	400	—	鯢魚
Whiting,	"	100	90	白青
Fruits.				菓子
Apples, California,	catty	160	140	舊金山平菓
" Tientsin,	"	150	100	天津平菓
Bananas, fragrant,	"	30	25	香蕉
" common,	"	20	15	香蕉
Carrambola, common,	"	60	50	三捻
" (Mandarin),	"	70	60	楊桃
Chestnuts,	"	100	90	楊栗
Citron,	"	80	—	風香
Cocconuts,	each	50	40	椰子
Courants,	bottle	320	—	細椰
Dates,	bottle	500	400	椰棗
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400	無花果
Lemons, China,	catty	50	40	檸檬
Lichoes, Dried,	"	200	160	荔枝
Grapes, Tientsin,	"	200	150	天津葡萄
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	300	龍眼
Olives, green,	catty	40	80	青白
Oranges, (Coolie) C'lon new, "	"	50	40	青橙
" (Coolie Mandarin),	"	40	30	柑
" Sweet (Sun-woy),	"	100	90	新會甜橙
Papaw,	"	100	80	木瓜
Pears, Tientsin,	"	120	100	天津雪梨
" Shantung,	"	60	50	山東雪梨
Persimons,	"	50	40	牛心柿
Plantains, common	catty	20	15	大蕉
" (Brides),	"	80	70	新婦蕉
Pomegranate,	each	70	60	石榴
Prunos, Dried,	bottle	300	250	乾梅
Pumelo, (ribbed)	each	50	40	桑麻
" (Amoy)	"	70	60	夏門柚
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	600	500	珠提
Sugar Cane,	stick	25	20	白蔗
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50	酸子
Walnuts,	"	110	100	核桃
Water Chestnuts,	"	50	40	馬蹄
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Artichokes, Shanghai,	catty	90	80	丁治竹
Asparagus,	tin	450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	50	40	竹筍
Beans, sprout,	catty	20	16	芽菜
" French, S'hal,	"	150	—	邊豆
" Long, Dolichos,	"	80	70	上海角
Beet Root, Shanghai,	each	20	15	上海紅菜頭
Brassica,	"	25	20	上海白菜
Bribjals,	catty	30	—	紅茄
Cabbage, (White Canton),	"	50	40	上海椰菜
Cabbage, Shanghai	each	100	70	上海金筍
Carrots, (Canton)	each	12	10	上海紅蘿蔔
Carrots, Shanghai,	catty	140	90	本地芹菜
Celery, Chinese,	"	60	—	辣椒
Chilies, Dried,	"	100	80	青椒
" Green,	"	40	30	紅辣椒
" Red,	"	50	40	黃瓜
Cucumbers,	"	80	25	加厘
Curry Stuff, English,	"	60	50	薑
Egg Plant,	"	20	—	薑瓜
Ginger,	"	80	25	子絲
" Young	"	30	25	荷蘭豆
Gourd, snake	"	100	—	芥蘭
Green Peas, young	"	150	140	大羅
Green Sprouts	"	25	20	唐生菜
Horn Radish, Shanghai,	"	180	—	生菜
Lettuce, Chinese,	catty	40	35	生菜
" English,	each	12	10	生菜
Mint,	bunch	10	—	薄荷
Okras,	catty	70	60	毛茄
Onions, Bombay	"	50	40	洋蔥
" Green	"	30	25	生葱
Parsley, Chinese,	"	60	50	芫荽
" English,	bunch	10	5	洋芫
Potatoes, Japanese,	catty	35	30	日本薯
" Shanghai,	"	85	80	上海薯
" California,	"	85	80	金山薯
" Macao, new	"	50	40	澳門薯
" Sweet,	"	15	12	番薯
Radishes, White,	"	80	20	白蘿蔔
" English,	dozen	80	—	白蘿蔔
Scallions,	catty	25	20	韭菜
Sesamum,	"	70	60	白芝麻
Shalots,	"	60	—	乾蔥
Spinach,	"	40	80	菠菜
Tomatoes,	"	50	40	蕃茄
Turnips, Salt,	"	25	20	鹹蘿蔔
" Chinese,	"	25	20	鹹蘿蔔
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10	水蓬菜
Water Lilly Roots,	catty	80	25	蓮藕
Water Caltrop,	"	40	—	菱角
Yams, old,	"	200	—	大薯

G. ORLBY, Inspector of Markets.

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FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.		MERCHANT STEAMERS.		RAILWAY VESSELS.			
Nov. 16, 1878. MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		Kiang-wae Klang-yuen Kokonoys Mart Lombardy Mell Orestes Orizla Paukong Tahyew Te-p'ue-fung Tokio Mart Yungling	Chinese Chinese Japanese British Chinese for London, &c. British Chinese American Japanese Chinese for London, &c. Chinese Chinese	Gold Hunter Golden State Hulton Castle Haylahn Haydn Brown Helena Hieronymus Hope Inheritance J. R. Worcester Maid of Judah Martha Mary Whitridge Nourmahal Omega Quickstep Salamis Staghound Star Queen Thermopylae Vesta Venustus	British barque American ship British barque British barque for New York British barque British brig British barque British barque for New York British barque C. Rice ship American ship British barque British barque American schooner for London British barque British barque for London American brig American barque		
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR. Nov. 14, 1878. MERCHANT STEAMERS.		Agamemnon Amasche Amy Chiao-wei Flora McDonald Genki Maru Glendula Gwalior H. C. Orsted Hae-san Hakon Adeltessen Hwalyhen Khang-foo Kiang-kwan Kiang-plau	British French British Chinese British Japanese for New York British Danish Chinese Norwegian Chinese Chinese Chinese Chinese	MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. Abiel Abbot Annie Flinn Atma Black Adder Charley Ching Tai Cutty Sark Dunne Castle Euclid Flory Cross Forward Ha	American schooner American ship for London British ship British barque Chinese barque British ship British barque British barque British ship British ship	MEN-OF-WAR. Commo Cyloep Growler Luz Yang	French corvette German gunboat U. M. gun-vessel Chinese cruiser

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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